



Waterworlds Year 4

Learning outcomes with context

- To be able to explain what the water cycle is
- To understand the climate in Kenya
- To understand where Woodbrook is and where it flows to
- To understand the significance of the white cliffs of Dover
- To know what a marine habitat is and describe what might be found there

Learning outcomes without context

- To identify the physical and human characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- To use maps
- To identify the parts of a river and understand how land use is different along the river's course
- To be able to identify the parts of a coastline
- To know how erosion, deposition and flooding can affect people

Key vocabulary children should know by the end of the topic

Water cycle	Water moving continuously from the sea/ land to the sky and back.
Evaporation	Liquid water changing to water vapour and rising into the atmosphere.
Condensation	Water vapour changing to liquid and forming clouds.
Transpiration	Evaporation from the leaves of trees and plants.
Precipitation	Rain, sleet, snow or hail falling to the Earth's surface.
Riverbank	The land at the side of the river.
Riverbed	The bottom of the river, made of sand, rocks or mud.
Delta	A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea.
Estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix.
Floodplain	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded.
Current	The strength and speed of the river.